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(Application for Admission Pro Hac Vice  
U.S.D.C. Middle District of Georgia  
Submitted August 24, 2009)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
COLUMBUS DIVISION

CPT Connie Rhodes MD, §  
Plaintiff, §

v. §

Dr ROBERT GATES, UNITED §  
STATES SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, §  
BARACK HUSSEIN OBAMA, *de facto* §  
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, §  
Defendants. §

§  
§  
§  
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§  
SA09CA0703 XR

Rule 65(b) Application for  
Temporary Restraining Order

**APPLICATION FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER**

Plaintiff Captain Dr. Connie Rhodes has received what appear to be facially valid orders mobilizing her to active duty with the United States Army in Iraq on September 5th, 2009 (Exhibit A). Captain Rhodes is both a US army officer and a medical doctor, a flight surgeon. On May 15th of this year 501 brigade out of Fort Campbell, KY, currently stationed in Iraq, has requested a support of medical personal in Iraq. Two days ago, August the 23rd, an order was given through the chain of command via e-mail for Captain Rhodes to arrive in San Antonio TX, Fort Sam Houston for Tactical Combat Medical Care Course (TCMC) to be held from August 30th till September 4t and next day, on September the 5th to arrive in Fort

Benning in Columbus GA for immediate deployment to Iraq for a period of one year and twelve days from September 5th, 2009 until September 17th 2010. Captain Dr. Connie Rhodes wants to serve her country and fulfill her tour of duty, however as a US army officer and a medical doctor she has severe reservations regarding legitimacy of Barack Obama as the Commander in Chief and repercussions of her service under his orders, particularly in light of mounting evidence of him having allegiance to other Nations and citizenship of Kenya, Indonesia and Great Britain.

Plaintiff presents the key question in this case as one of first impression, never before decided in the history of the United States: Is an officer entitled to refuse orders on grounds of conscientious objection to the legitimate constitutional authority of the current de facto Commander-in-Chief? In the alternative, is an officer entitled to a judicial stay of the enforcement of facially valid military orders where that officer can show evidence that the chain-of-command from the commander-in-chief is tainted by illegal activity? In the alternative, does the issuance of orders based on a constitutionally infirm chain-of-command under Article II create or render military service as a mere "involuntary servitude" in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment which may be judicially enjoined?

Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief against the United States Department of Defense, as expressly authorized by 5 U.S.C. §702. Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that he will suffer legally cognizable but irreparable injury because of agency (U.S. Department of Defense) action if the order attached as Exhibit A were to be enforced, and that Plaintiff is adversely affected and aggrieved by this agency action within the meaning of Article II, §§1-2 of the United States Constitution,

and is entitled to judicial review thereof. This action is filed in this United States District Court in San Antonio, TX, which venue is appropriate in that CPT Dr. Rhodes was ordered to report for pre-deployment at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio TX on August 30<sup>th</sup>, 2009.

This suit is filed seeking purely injunctive and declaratory relief (and no money damages) and the Complaint to be filed within 10-15 days of the filing of this Application for Temporary Restraining Order (but in any case prior to or on even date with the hearing on Preliminary Injunction) states a claim that the Department of Defense, including the *de facto* President Barack Hussein Obama, as *de facto* Commander in Chief, together with Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates have acted illegally/i.e., without actual legal authority (valid chain of command) in issuing this order, or else failed to act in a *de jure* official capacity at all, or else have acted under color of legal authority by pretending that a lawful chain of command under the authority of a constitutionally qualified and elected President has been established pursuant to Article II, §§1-2 of the United States Constitution, when in fact, the current *de facto* Commander-in-Chief is not constitutionally qualified nor was he legally elected or appointed to succeed to the office of President of the United States.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §702 this Application and Complaint yet to be filed may proceed and shall not be dismissed nor relief therein be denied on the ground that the Court may determine that this suit is filed against the United States or that the United States is an indispensable party<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> 5 U.S.C. §702 states in relevant part:

Plaintiff submits that this court is required by federal common law to enter a temporary restraining order in this case and to enjoin Plaintiff's deployment pursuant to the order contained in Exhibit A for the following reasons:

(1) The United States Supreme Court has held that Federal rules are "necessary to protect uniquely federal interests". *Texas Industries, Inc., v Radcliff Materials, Inc.*, 451 U.S. 630, 640 (1981), quoting *Banco Nacional de Cuba v. Sabbatino*, 376 U.S. 398, 426 (1964). Included in this category is the creation of federal common law to protect federal interests in international law, which are particularly relevant to the legitimacy of United States military presence and intervention in foreign countries, of which the Plaintiff herein will be an integral part and instrument if the orders set forth in Exhibit A are not enjoined from enforcement. *Id.*

(2) The issue or question raised by this suit is uniquely federal and properly (and in fact necessarily) subject to the exercise of federal power: the question whether the constitutional legitimacy of the chain of command under a constitutionally legitimate commander-in-chief pursuant to Article II, §§1-2 of the Constitution is essential to the maintenance of balance of powers and separation of powers under the constitution, and cannot be lightly dismissed in light of the Plaintiff's evidence that the *de facto* President of the United States is not only constitutionally unqualified, but procured his election by fraudulent and illegitimate means which may constitute a pattern of racketeering utilizing the

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The United States may be named as a defendant in any such action, and a judgment or decree may be entered against the United States: Provided, That any mandatory or injunctive decree shall specify the Federal officer or officers (by name or by title), and their successors in office, personally responsible for compliance.

apparatus of corrupt organizations in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1961 *et seq.*

(3) A substantive federal rule of law to govern this issue has never been developed, presumably because there has never been a serious challenge to the constitutional eligibility and legitimacy of any commander-in-chief of the United States Armed Forces prior to the apparent election of Barack Hussein Obama, but the novelty and uniqueness of this situation only underscores and does not diminish the critical nature of the inquiry to be made. *See, e.g.,* Martha A. Field “Sources of Law: the Scope of Federal Common Law”, **99 Harvard L. Rev. 881, 886 (1986)** and David J. Barron & Martin S. Lederman “The Commander-in-Chief at the Lowest Ebb—Framing the Problem, Doctrine, and Original Understanding,” **121 Harvard L. Rev. 689, 712, 748 (2008)**.

(4) It is probably not an overstatement to submit that there has never been a greater need to create federal law to safeguard federal interests than now, when the constitutional legitimacy of the President and by extension of all exercises of Presidential power are called into question. There are no direct precedents in all of United States History, there are no state rules which could reasonably be applied. To paraphrase the United States Supreme Court’s holding in ***Clearfield Trust Co. v. United States***, “the rights and duties of the United States” in regard to the constitutional legitimacy and qualifications of its highest officers “are governed by federal rather than” any other law. **318 U.S. 363 at 366 (1943)**. “The authority to” inaugurate the President and determine whether his orders are entered with legitimate authority or not have “its origins in the Constitutions and the Statutes of the United States and [is] in no way dependent upon the laws of” any particular state or foreign jurisdiction. ***Id.*** at 366-7.

(5) Few will dispute that the legitimacy of the President and of the Presidency itself is a matter of paramount concern (even exceeding that of the government issued commercial paper/checks at issue in *Clearfield Trust*) and importance to the several states and all foreign jurisdictions which may have to deal with the most powerful nation in the world. As noted above, the legitimacy of the Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief affects the relationships of the Federal Government particularly with those nations in which this nation takes and implements action and policy by and through its military forces on foreign soil. See also Erwin Chemerinsky **Federal Jurisdiction**, 5<sup>th</sup> ed. (2007) 363.

(6) Thus, federal interests of incomparable dimensions exist which justify this court's creation of federal law and no challenged action instituted by the executive branch should be allowed to proceed until clear criteria have been established to guide this determination. To hold otherwise would be to reduce the constitution to notions of *realpolitik* and a government of men asserting their power by force rather than laws.

(7) Plaintiff submits that in the absence of a constitutionally valid and legitimate commander-in-chief, he cannot serve to impose the military might and power of this country in a foreign land as a matter of principle. Plaintiff asks that he therefore be granted status as a conscientious objector on moral, religious and philosophical grounds, not that Plaintiff is a pacifist or in any way opposed to the use of military force to further the legitimate interests of the United States, but on the grounds that he cannot abide the notion that he might possibly be implementing by force the policy of a government whose executive power and commander-in-chief may have assumed power unlawfully and might have

established themselves on a foundation of fraud, lies, and deceit.

(8) The evidence contained in Exhibit B shows that Barack Hussein Obama might have used as many as 149 addresses and 39 social security numbers prior to assuming the office of President. The social security number most commonly used by Barack Hussein Obama, is one issued in the state of Connecticut, the state where Barack Hussein Obama never resided and it shows him to be 119 years old. This coupled with the fact that Mr. Obama's grandmother, Madeline Dunham was a volunteer at the Oahu Circuit Court Probate Department and had access to the social security numbers of the deceased, constitutes circumstantial evidence casting serious doubt on the legitimacy of Mr. Obama and his claims of being born on US territory. Exhibit C, the expert affidavit of renowned forensic document examiner Sandra Ramsey Lines, states that the certification of live birth posted by Mr. Obama as verification of his legitimacy, cannot be verified as genuine, and should be presumed fraudulent.

(9) This doubt is further reinforced by the fact that the Hawaiian statute 338 allows **foreign born** children of Hawaiian residents to obtain Hawaiian birth certificates, that those birth certificates can be obtained **based on a statement of one relative only** without any corroborating evidence from the hospital; that "**late birth certificates**" (i.e. non-contemporaneously, post-facto, in two words "potentially fabricated") can lawfully, under this statute, be obtained at any time later in life.

(10) That is of paramount concern, as Barack Hussein Obama's original birth certificate was never provided by the state of Hawaii, but only a statement that there is an original "long birth certificate" document on file. The statement

repeatedly provided by Hawaiian officials is quite simply **incomplete, evasive, and without explanation of critical details**: namely, whether it is a foreign birth certification or one obtained based on a statement of one relative only, or a late certification or amended one, obtained upon adoption by his stepfather. See Exhibit C: Affidavit of forensic document expert Sandra Ramsey Lines that the Certification of Live Birth posted by Mr. Obama on the Internet, cannot be treated as genuine without examining the original on file with the Health department of the State of Hawaii.

(11) In addition or in the alternative, Plaintiff submits that, absent clearly established and indisputable proof of constitutional right to serve as commander-in-chief, the army becomes merely a corps of chattel slaves under the illegitimate control of a private citizen, in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment and that this Plaintiff is entitled to constitutionally complete and sufficient proof of his commander-in-chief's eligibility and entitlement to serve in this capacity under Article I, §§1-2 prior to obeying orders from a man against whom mountains of evidence now exist (Exhibit B, and additional evidence which can be provided at the Preliminary Injunction hearing) to show that he obtained the office of President without legal qualifications, and further that he did so by and through a continuous pattern and program of fraud and deceit.

(12) A long line of cases now exists to show that 42 U.S.C. §§1983, 1988 may be used to bring suit against Federal Officials for violations of constitutional rights, and 42 U.S.C. §1988(a) specifically authorizes courts to adapt or fashion common law remedies to prevent constitutional violations where no adequate remedy exists or is set forth in law---such specially fashioned remedies would include



expressly empowering military officers to challenge orders based on constitutional defects in the chain of command by means of equitable judicial proceedings such as this one, and to permit injunctions against deployment where the chain of command is reasonably subject to question.

(13) Critical among the cases applying §1983 to suits against Federal (indeed, Military) officers, is the 1982 case of ***Harlow v. Fitzgerald***, 457 U.S. 731 (1982) and closely related successor ***Mitchell v. Forsyth***, 472 U.S. 511 (1985). These cases held that U.S. Government officials (such as Defendants in this case) could only claim qualified immunity, and that even qualified immunity was available to them only if they followed well-established law and norms of construction or interpretation of law.

(14) Plaintiff submits and here asks this Court to find, declare, and hold that the requirement that the President of the United States be a natural born citizen, set forth in Article II, §1 of the Constitution, creates a “clearly established ... constitutional right of which a reasonable person would have known.” ***Harlow v. Fitzgerald***, 457 U.S. at 818.

(15) The right in question which Plaintiff asks this Court to define and recognize as a matter of first impression should be defined either as the unilateral right to disobey or the right to seek a judicial injunction against the enforcement of orders given on the unproven ***de facto*** authority of a government headed by a man against whom such evidence of high likelihood of fraud as the affidavit of Neal Sankey (attached as Exhibit B) can be assembled from public records alone.

(16) In other words, Plaintiff asks this Court to rule, declare, and adjudge, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1988(a), that an officer of the Army of the United States

(all officers)!) must have the right to question apparently illegitimate authority in the courts or else in the course of his employment as an officer directly within the army chain of command or in both capacities and by both manners. Current law does not establish any means of verifying the constitutional legitimacy of orders or the constitutional chain of command.

(17) Unlike the Federal officers in *Wilson v. Layne* who brought reporters along with them when they executed search warrants (526 U.S. 703 [1999]), there IS a simple consensus of authority on the question of the requirement that the President be a natural born citizen sufficient to provide a basis for a reasonable army officer to doubt that his country's commander-in-chief might be accepted as legitimate outside the United States. This Court should rule that a reasonable officer has the right to ask, indeed to demand, that a federal court enjoin his overseas deployment until such time as the answers raised by Barack Hussein Obama's use of multiple addresses (almost all outside of any reasonable connection to his "official" life history) and social security numbers, including at least one social security number of a deceased person (Exhibit B).

(18) That this Plaintiff claims status as a conscientious objector must be clarified and emphasized in several ways: Plaintiff is no pacifist nor an anti-war protester. Plaintiff actually does want to go to Iraq and she verifies this fact, as she does this entire petition, under penalty of perjury (as required by Rule 65(b)(1).

(19) Plaintiff believes that her service in Iraq would be positive and serve the interests of world peace, the advancement of the people of Iraq, and the security of the people of the United States (and the allies of the United States in Europe

and around the world).

(20) However, Plaintiff is also aware that the general opinion in the rest of the world is that Barack Hussein Obama has, in essence, slipped through the guardrails to become President. The United States and her military, commanded by a man who has himself expressed pacifist and anti-military opinions, are the targets of derision and ridicule abroad.

(21) The grounds for grant of a Temporary Restraining Order are well known:

(a) likelihood of success on the merits, (b) balance of hardships, (c) irreparable injury to Plaintiff, and (d) public policy favors the issuance of injunctive relief.

(22) Plaintiff submits that as to the likelihood of success on the merits---since this is a question of first impression, Plaintiff should be awarded the temporary injunction regardless of the lack of precedent, (a) because of the critical nature of any serious question concerning the constitutional legitimacy of the President as Commander-in-Chief, (b) because of the critical federal interest in this question, especially from the standpoint of military presence abroad, in potentially if not certainly hostile territory, (c) because of the mounting evidence of fraud on the part of the *de facto* President shown in Exhibit B, and (d) because of the well-known but as yet undecided question of Barack Hussein Obama's legitimacy, qualified immunity does not protect any officer from a potentially erroneous decision in this matter, Plaintiff's likelihood of success on the merits---at least on the question that standards need to be established for constitutional legitimacy of the President, and that military officers must have the right (especially in time of domestic peace and no known imminent invasion or attack on the country) to demand proof of legitimate chain of command.

(23) As to balance of hardships, the Plaintiff is a Patriotic American who voluntarily joined the army and placed her life on the line for the defense of the country. Plaintiff has found reason to doubt the legitimacy of the Commander-in-Chief, and demands proof, at the very minimum, of the Barack Hussein Obama's constitutional legitimacy and eligibility, which is made more acute by the evidence of multiple addresses and social security numbers attached as Exhibit B and un-authenticated copy of the certified copy of Kenyan birth certificate for Barack Hussein Obama Exhibit D.

(24) However, Barack Hussein Obama, in order to prove his constitutional eligibility to serve as the president has to spend only one minute of his time to sign a consent form for release of his vital records, showing that he is a Natural Born Citizen, meaning one **born in the country to two US citizen parents**.

(25) The balance of equities, the balance of hardships, clearly favor the entry of this Temporary Restraining Order. From the Plaintiff's standpoint, if the history of World War II and the Nuremberg Trials teaches us anything, it is that no military officer should ever rely on "apparent" authority or "facial" legitimacy of orders. Every officer has an independent duty to use his conscience and evaluate the legitimacy of the chain of command under which he operates, and when reasonable doubts arise, the Courts should afford remedy and protection. If Plaintiff were to proceed to wage war under the orders of an illegitimate President, Plaintiff runs the risk of acting as a **de jure** war criminal---not entitled to the protections of international law at all.

(26) All that is asked of the President is that he humbly acknowledge and produce his vital records. So long as this proves the Barack Hussein Obama's

status as a "natural born" citizen, the President and the Presidency will not only have suffered no harm, but will have reaffirmed the faith of the people in the rule of law as dominating all men, including the President of the United States.

(27) As discussed above, the balance of the equities and hardships shows that, so long as the President is and has always been honest and truthful about his place of birth and parentage, he will suffer no harm at all---and if the President has not always been honest and truthful about his origins, then he will suffer no unjustified harm or injury as a result of the necessary disclosures.

(28) However, the potential harm to the Plaintiff if relief is denied is that he will be required to serve heavily burdened by a doubtful and unwilling conscience, which in itself is and ought to be repugnant to a free society. Involuntary servitude was abolished in 1865, and this Court should not underestimate the crisis of confidence which an order of unquestioning obedience will have, nationwide, on the legitimacy and "full faith" which can be accorded to its officers and their actions.

(29) A person who doubts his commander-in-chief cannot be a good soldier, unless he is instructed that "following orders" is the highest virtue of all, and surely the Nuremberg Trials, and the Trial of Adolf Eichman in Jerusalem, have proven this position false and dangerous to civilization and the moral and ethical administration of government. This harm, this injury to conscience, is not speculative, it is not remote, it is immediate and without any legal remedy of damages or later honor bestowed as a result of service.

(30) Perhaps slightly more remote and speculative, but possible, plausible, and by no means without precedent in the past century is the possibility that if THIS

Plaintiff is not allowed access to the truth, someone else may yet expose that the current *de facto* President serves in mockery and defiance of the Constitution, and that all his military adventures abroad will eventually be classified as private, slave armies engaged in private, piratical warfare unsanctioned by International Law and subject this Plaintiff to prosecution as a war criminal.

(31) As far as public policy goes, allusion has already been made to the crisis of public confidence. According to recent America on Line poll, vast majority of US population, 85% of US citizens believe that Barack Hussein Obama was never vetted and he needs to be vetted and his vital records need to be unsealed and reviewed by the public. This Court would be doing the public interest a great service by protecting this Plaintiff's right to conscientiously object based on his reasonable and well-founded doubts concerning the chain of command originating from a questionable commander-in-chief.

(32) Furthermore, judicial resolutions of festering doubts and lack of confidence can diffuse social tension and re-establish confidence in the rule of law more generally.

(33) Plaintiff points out that there was another time in United States history when officers of the military were forced to make a choice whether to follow the central government or their consciences. That time in United States history was in 1861 when some of the finest officers of the United States Army felt that they and their constitution had been betrayed by the central government, and that is how Mexican War heroes Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee, among so many others, became the leaders of the Confederate States of America.

(34) There were no lawsuits filed at that time---5 U.S.C. §702 and 42 U.S.C.

§§1983-1988 had not yet been enacted. But the public interest is served by permitting Army officers to seek judicial protection and assistance when they question the legitimacy and authority of the commander-in-chief with regard to moral and constitutional issues.

(35) There are no "competing" governments now---no seceding states, however over 30 states have either passed or considered the bills of Sovereignty lately, which can be a step towards secession and a sign of vast dissatisfaction with the Federal government and the President.

(36) In historical hindsight it is easy to say the Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee hurt their own states of Mississippi and Virginia by supporting secession..

(37) Plaintiff submits that judicial resolution of festering sores such as occur when people feel they cannot trust their leaders to follow the law, to live by the law, and to respect the concerns of all the people, especially when it will cost their leaders almost nothing to restore or bolster confidence, is a major public policy reason why this Temporary Restraining Order should be granted.

(38) Plaintiff submits that all the channels within the military and all remedies within the military were exhausted as the undersigned counsel has reached the Admiral Mullen, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff and received a letter from Captain James Crawford, legal counsel for Admiral Mullen, stating that no action can be taken under military chain of command, as the Commander in chief is a Civilian and not a member of the military, which leaves this court as the only avenue available to the plaintiff. Exhibit E

(39) The plaintiff is both a US army Captain and a Medical Doctor, a flight

surgeon and has unique reservations as such. She will be required to provide mandatory vaccinations of US soldiers, including flu vaccinations which might harm US soldiers, particularly in light of the fact that such vaccinations were found to contain live lethal avian flu virus, when delivered by a US pharmaceutical company to a number of European countries, including Czech Republic, Germany and Slovenia and a criminal investigation of this matter has not been completed yet. She also believes that the legitimacy of the President needs to be established before the health care system, as we know it, is completely dismantled and is replaced with rationed health care, where decisions will be made by governmental bureaucrats instead of doctors, treating the patients.

**SERVICE UNDER RULE 65(b)---Application for TRO**

This application for Temporary Restraining Order will be served on all parties named parties through the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Georgia, resident in Macon, Georgia, with offices in Athens, Columbus, Macon and Valdosta, Georgia, as required by law.

The timing of Plaintiff's receipt of orders and her imminent deployment from Fort Benning to Iraq within ten days, require that this Court enter this Temporary Restraining Order prior to hearing or else that hearing be set not later than September 2nd, 2009.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that this Court will enter a temporary restraining order without hearing, waiving all bonds or other financial



requirements, and set this matter for hearing on Preliminary Injunction approximately ten days (not counting weekends) from the entry of this order. Specifically, Plaintiff prays that this Court

(1) recognize and respect Plaintiff's status as a conscientious objector based solely on legitimate doubts concerning the constitutional qualifications and eligibility of the ***de facto*** President and Commander-in-Chief, Barack Hussein Obama,

(2) enjoin Defendants from deploying Plaintiff to Iraq or anywhere on active duty at all until

(3) such time as the constitutional qualifications and eligibility of Barack Hussein Obama to serve as President and Commander and Chief have been established by clear and convincing evidence (which standard of proof befits a constitutional requirement, especially in light of the confusing and conflicting circumstantial evidence set forth in Exhibits B and C).

Respectfully submitted,

August 25th, 2009,

By: \_\_\_\_\_

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California Bar ID No. 223433  
FOR THE PLAINTIFF  
Attorney & Counselor at Law  
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### **PLAINTIFF'S VERIFICATION**

On this 25<sup>th</sup> day of 2009, the undersigned Plaintiff Captain Dr. Connie Rhodes appeared in person before me and, having been by me duly administered the oath as required by law, and further having been advised that she made all statements under penalty of perjury, he then and there did depose herself and state that she had read the above-and-foregoing Application for Temporary Restraining Order to prevent her deployment to Iraq under orders of a chain of command headed by Barack Hussein Obama, and that she had personally verified that all the factual statements contained therein were true and correct to the best of her well-studied information, knowledge, and belief.

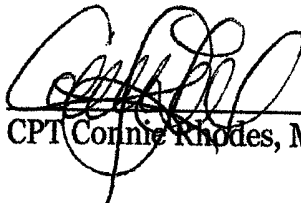
As required by Rule 65(b)(1) the same Plaintiff Captain Dr. Connie Rhodes also stated that Exhibit A and F are a true and correct copy of her orders of deployment to active duty, requiring her to report on August 30<sup>th</sup> to Fort Sam Houston TX and from thence be transferred on September 5<sup>th</sup> to Fort Benning, Georgia, and from thence be deployed in Iraq.

Plaintiff affirmed and acknowledged that she conscientiously objected to serving under orders from the armed forces of the United States on active duty if and as currently headed by Barack Hussein Obama, fearing that the President obtained and held his office under false pretenses and fraudulent statements concerning his constitutional eligibility, personal history, and background, and that Plaintiff would be acting in violation of international law by engaging in military actions outside the United States under this President's command, and that Plaintiff would thus be simultaneously unable to perform his duties in good

conscience and yet be simultaneously subjecting herself to possible prosecution as a war criminal by the faithful execution of these duties.

In conclusion, Plaintiff affirmed and verified that she submitted this Application for Temporary Restraining Order solely for the purposes and reasons stated, and not for any fear or reluctance to serve her country in the armed forces, but purely and simply from her complete distrust of the Commander-in-Chief and the constitutional qualifications of this *de facto* President to lead and serve the army, including but not limited to his legitimate authority and power to establish a *de jure* chain of command.

This verification and acknowledgement was done and executed on this 25<sup>h</sup> day of August, Manhattan, KS.

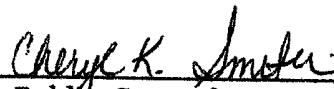


CPT Connie Rhodes, MD

**NOTARY'S JURAT**

As aforesaid, Plaintiff Captain Dr. Connie Rhodes appeared in person before me on August 25th, 2009, to acknowledge, execute, sign under oath, and verify the above and foregoing Application for Temporary Restraining Order as Required by Rule 65(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

I am a notary public, in good standing, authorized and qualified by the State of Kansas to administer oaths.



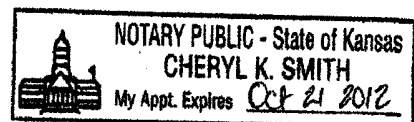
Cheryl K. Smith  
Notary Public, State of Kansas

NOTARIAL SEAL AFFIXED ABOVE

Printed Name of Notary: Cheryl K. Smith, address: 1228 Westloop Pl Manhattan KS

My Commission Expires: Oct 21 2012

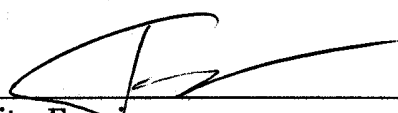
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE



The above-and-foregoing Application for Temporary Restraining Order was served by facsimile and/or hand delivery on August 25th, 2009, on the following parties:

Dr. Robert M. Gates, Secretary of Defense and President Barack Hussein Obama, and John E. Murphy, acting US attorney for Western District of TX at

U.S. Attorney's Office 601 NW Loop 410, ste 600, San Antonio, TX 78216



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Attorney Orly Taitz, Esquire,  
For the Plaintiff CPT Connie Rhodes MD

conscience and yet be simultaneously subjecting herself to possible prosecution as a war criminal by the faithful execution of these duties.

In conclusion, Plaintiff affirmed and verified that she submitted this Application for Temporary Restraining Order solely for the purposes and reasons stated, and not for any fear or reluctance to serve her country in the armed forces, but purely and simply from her complete distrust of the Commander-in-Chief and the constitutional qualifications of this ***de facto*** President to lead and serve the army, including but not limited to his legitimate authority and power to establish a ***de jure*** chain of command.

This verification and acknowledgement was done and executed on this 25<sup>h</sup> day of August, Fort Riley, KS.

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Captain Dr. Connie Rhodes

#### **NOTARY'S JURAT**

As aforesaid, Plaintiff Captain Dr. Connie Rhodes appeared in person before me on August 25th, 2009, to acknowledge, execute, sign under oath, and verify the above and foregoing Application for Temporary Restraining Order as Required by Rule 65(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

I am a notary public, in good standing, authorized and qualified by the State of Kansas to administer oaths.

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Notary Public, State of Kansas

NOTARIAL SEAL AFFIXED ABOVE

Printed Name of Notary: \_\_\_\_\_, address: \_\_\_\_\_

My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE